

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *AGERATINA* (ASTERACEAE-EUPATORIEAE)  
FROM NORTHEASTERN MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

Two new species of *Ageratina* are described from the Sierra Madre Oriental of northeastern México: *A. ilicifolia* B. Turner, from near Galeana, Nuevo León, and *A. zapalinama* B. Turner, from near Saltillo, Coahuila. The former belongs to a glutinous species complex centering about *A. espinosarum* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins.; the latter has no obvious relatives, but appears closest to *A. hyssopina* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins. An illustration is provided for *A. zapalinama*.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Ageratina*, México

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae has revealed the following novelties.

*Ageratina ilicifolia* B. Turner, *sp. nov.*

*Ageratinae espinosarum* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins. similis sed plantis nanis (ca. 20 cm altis), marginibus foliorum aculeati-spinulosis, et capitulis minoribus (4-5 mm altis vs. 6-8 mm) differt.

TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Rayones, 19 km from Galeana along the road to Rayones, rock crevices, 1660 m, *Hinton et al.* 20837 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Woody shrublets to 20 cm high. Young stems glutinous, minutely roughened with callose "blisters," the older stems corky blackened, with well developed bark. Leaves opposite, mostly 3-5 cm long, 1.5-3.0 cm wide, glutinous throughout; petioles mostly 7-15 mm long; blades broadly ovate-deltoid, glabrous, varnished, trinervate to subpinnately nervate, the margins decidedly irregularly prickly-serrate, resembling that of holly. Heads 10-50 in terminal

subfasciculate cymes, nearly overtopped by the leaves, the ultimate peduncles glutinous, 3-10 mm long. Involucres turbo-campanulate, glutinous, ca. 4 mm high, the bracts ca. 13, subequal. Florets ca. 20 per head, the corollas glabrous, white. Achenes (immature) ca. 1.5 mm long, sparsely hispid but clearly glutinous, the pappus of 20-30 barbellulate bristles mostly ca. 3 mm long.

This dwarf shrublet is seemingly most closely related to *Ageratina espinosarum* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins., but is readily distinguished from the latter by its dwarf woody habit, hollylike leaves, and smaller heads.

*Ageratina zapalinama* B. Turner, *sp. nov.* Fig. 1.

*Ageratinae hyssopinae* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins. similis sed foliis plerumque deltoideis dentibus acute serratis (vs. lineari-lanceolatis ac integris) et lobis corollarum dense pubescentibus (vs. glabris vel glabratiss) differt.

TYPE: MÉXICO. Coahuila: Mpio. Arteaga, Sierra Zapaliname, on limestone ridges, 2770 m, 22 Aug 1990, *Hinton et al.* 20499 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Stiffly erect shrubs to 60 cm high. Stems reddish brown, puberulent, unbranched (except in, or just below, the capitulescence). Leaves alternate, gradually reduced upwards, those at midstem mostly 3-5 cm long, 2.5-3.5 cm wide; petioles 2-5 mm long; blades broadly ovate to deltoid, glabrescent, except for a fine puberulence along the major veins, 3-5 nervate from or near the base, the margins serrate. Heads campanulate, ca. 10 mm high, 9 mm wide, sometimes subtended by much reduced leaves; involucre bracts 6-8 mm long, biseriate, eximbricate, puberulent, the apices acute. Receptacles plane, glabrous, epaleate, ca. 3.5 mm across. Florets 40-50 per head, the corollas white, ca. 6 mm long, the tube glabrous, ca. 2 mm long; the throat glabrous, tubular, the lobes ca. 1 mm long, acute, clearly pubescent with spreading hairs. Anther appendages longer than wide. Styler appendages linear, minutely papillose, the apical region somewhat expanded and nearly smooth. Achenes columnar, 4-5 sided, carbonized, 3-4 mm long, sparsely hispidulous; pappus of 40-60 persistent barbellulate bristles, mostly 3-4 mm long, purplish below; carpodium well developed, only weakly merging into the ribs, if at all.

*Ageratina zapalinama*, is a very distinct species, having no obvious relatives among the subgenus *Neogreenella*, where I would position the taxon, largely because of its columnar achenes with persistent pappus and elongate tubular limb. The lobes of the corolla, however, are markedly pubescent, as occurs in most species of the subgenus *Ageratina*. I have compared *A. zapalinama* with *A. hyssopina* (A. Gray) R.M. King & H. Robins., the latter having markedly alternate leaves and similar achenes and corollas. It differs from *A. hyssopina*

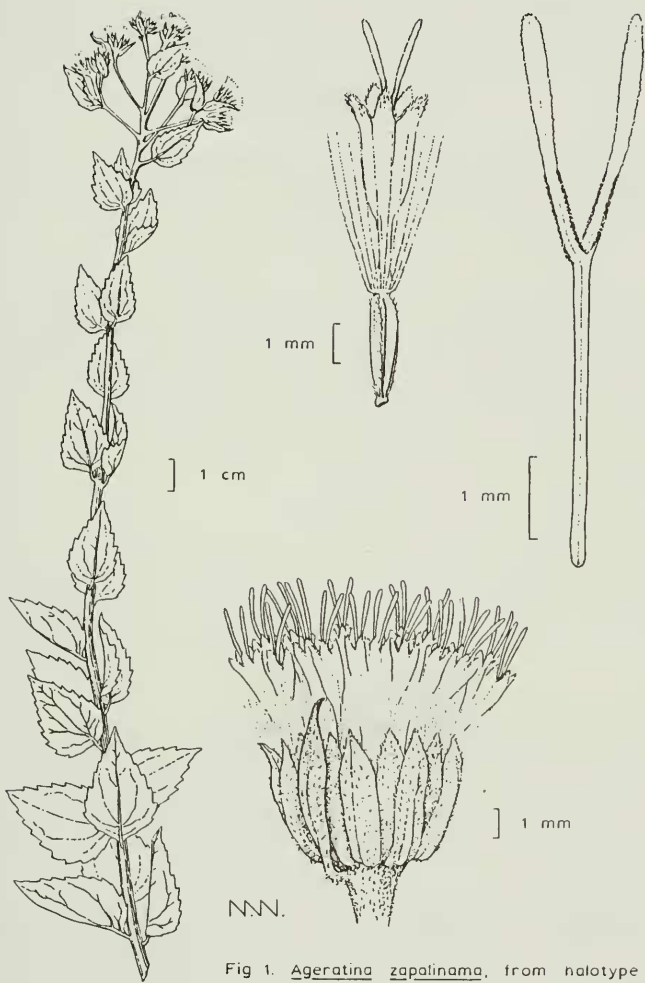


Fig 1. *Ageratina zapalinama*, from halotype

in having very deltoid, serrate leaves (vs. linear-lanceolate and entire) and pubescent corolla lobes (vs. glabrous or nearly so).

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to Guy Nesom for the Latin diagnosis, and to him and T.P. Ramamoorthy for reviewing the manuscript.